Motions must be presented in the form of additional articles (or amendments) to the Rules of 1905–1910, drawn up in the form adopted in the *International Code*, and must be drafted as briefly as possible in Latin, English, French, German, or Italian. At least 100 printed copies must be presented.

According to the decisions of the Brussels Congress 1910, only motions relating to new points which were not settled in 1905 and 1910 can be presented. Motions which do not answer to these conditions shall only be discussed if the Cambridge Congress 1930

decides to take them into consideration.

For further information about the programme of work for nomenclature, apply to the Rapporteur général, Dr. John Briquet, Conservatoire botanique, Geneva (Switzerland).

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE INTERNATIONAL RULES OF BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE

presented by

M. L. FERNALD AND C. A. WEATHERBY

I. To add to the list of Nomina Generica Conservanda the following:

No.	Fam.	Nomina conservanda	Nomina rejicienda
The same of the sa	Polypodiac. stens.)	Cystopteris Bernh. Schrad. Journ. i. pt. 2:5 and 26 (1806). Standard-species: C. fragilis (L.) Bernh.	Filix Adans. Fam. Pl. ii. 20 and 558 (1763); Ludw. Inst. Hist. Phys. Regni Veg. ed. 2: 142 (1757) in part only.
1181	Amaryllidac.	App. Bot. Reg. 36 (1821) Standard-species: Z. Atamasco (L.) Herb.	Atamosco Adans. Fam. Pl. ii. 57, 524 (1763).
1559	Orchidac.	Calypso Salisb. Parad. Lond. t. 89 (1807); not Thouars, Hist. Veg. Isles Austr. Afr. i. 33, t. 6(1805). Stand- ard-species: C. bulbosa (L.) Oakes.	Cytherea Salisb. Trans. Hort. Soc. i. 301 (1812).
1923	Morac.	Broussonetia L'Hér. ex Vent. Tabl. iii. 547 (1799); not Ortega,	

Nov. Pl. Descr. Decad.

61, t. 7 (1798). Stand-

No.	Fam.	Nomina conservanda ard-species: B. papyri-fera (L.) Vent.	Nomina rejicienda
2884	Cruciferae	Coronopus Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 293 (1791); not Mill. Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4 (1754). Standard-species: C. Ruellii Gaertn.	Carara Medic. Pflan- zengatt. i. 34 (1792)
3557	Leguminosae	Hoffmanseggia Cav. Ic. iv. 63, t. 392, 391, fig. 1 (1797). Standard-species: H. falcaria Cav.	Larrea Ort. Dec. 15, t. 2 (1797).
3709	Leguminosae	Dalea Juss. Gen. 355 (1789); not Mill. Gard. Dict. Abr. ed. 4 (1754), nor P. Br. Hist. Jam. 239, 314 (1756), nor Gaertn. Fruct. i. 235, t. 51 (1788). Standard- species: D. alopecuro- ides Willd. (Psoralea Dalea L.).	
6200	Ericac.	Lyonia Nutt. Gen. i. 266 (1818); not Raf.	

II. To add to the list of *Nomina Generica Conservanda* the following, in case the amendment to Art. 50 proposed by Dr. A. S. Hitchcock ("Eliminate the words: or because of the existence of an earlier homonym which is universally regarded as non-valid") is adopted:

No.	Fam	Nomina conservanda	Nomina rejicienda
381	Gramineae	Scolochloa Link, Hort. Berol. i. 136 (1827),	Fluminea Fries, Sum. Veg. Scand. i. 247
		not Mert. & Koch, Deutschl. Fl. i. 374,	(1846).
		528 (1823). Standard- species: S. festucacea	
		(Willd.) Link.	

Nomina rejicienda Nomina conservanda No. Fam. Edwinia Heller, Bull. Jamesia T. & G. Fl. N. 3209 Saxifragac. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxiv. Am. i. 593 (1840); not Raf.Atl. Journ. (1832), 477 (1897). 145. Standard-species: J. americana T. & G. Morongia Britton, Schrankia Willd. Sp. Leguminosae 3448 Mem. Torr. Bot. Pl. iv. pt. 2: 1041 Cl. v. 191 (1894). (1806); not Medic. Pfl. Gatt. 42 (1792). Standard-sp.: S. quadrivalvis (L.) Merr. (S. aculeata Willd.). Covillea Vail, Bull. Larrea Cav. An. Hist. Zygophyllac. 3973 Torr. Bot. Cl. xxii. Nat. ii. 119, t. 18, 19 (1800); not Ort. Dec. 229 (1895). 15, t. 2 (1797). Standard-species: Larrea nitida Cav.

III. To add to the list of Nomina Generica Conservanda the following, in case Dalea Juss. (no. 3709) is not conserved:

No. Fam. Nomen conservandum Nomen rejiciendum
7569 Scrophulariac. Microdon Choisy, Mém. Dalea Gaertn, Fruct.
Soc. Phys. Gen. ii. pt.
2, 97 (1823). Standardspecies: M. ovatus (L.)
Choisy.

DISCUSSION OF THE AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT I.

5 Cystopteris Bernh. Schrad. Journ. i. pt. 2: 5 and 26 (1806).

If Filix were universally conceded to be the "name of a class, order, family or genus" (Art. 51) it would be automatically excluded; but it can hardly be considered as technically belonging to this group of names any more than would such names as Lichen, Muscus, Gramen and other equivalents for loosely circumscribed groups. Filix Ludw. as diagnosed in his Def. Pl. 140 (1737) covers all forms of bipinnate species of Polystichum, Athyrium, Thelypteris (Dryopteris) and Cystopteris; it can hardly be typified because of entire lack of citations and it might be treated as a nomen confusum. Filix Adans. seems to rest chiefly on Cystopteris. Although he cited numerous synonyms of Dioscorides and others, the only clearly identifiable synonym was Filix baccifera Cornut (Cystopteris bulbifera), which was accompanied by a recognizable plate. Mackenzie, Am. Fern. Journ. xv. 40–45 (1925) makes out that Filix Ludw. equals Pteris L. Under this interpretation Filix Adans. would be freed for use under the International Rules as they stand. Cystopteris has

been almost universally used; Filix has been generally substituted by followers of the American Code since Underwood took it up in 1900. In order that there be no further misunderstanding, we move the conservation of Cystopteris.

1181 Zephyranthes Herb. App. Bot. Reg. 36 (1821).

Zephyranthes Herb. (1821) has been almost universally used for the ornamental genus of Amaryllidaceae much in cultivation. It is antedated by Atamosco Adans. (1763), a name first taken up after Adanson's publication by Greene, Pittonia, iii. 187 (May, 1897), although, in 1825, Rafinesque had independently published Atamasco Raf. Neog. 3 (1825), based on the same type as Atamosco. Atamosco has been taken up in America since 1897. If it is desired to retain the better known name, Zephyranthes, it will be necessary to conserve it. We move that Zephyranthes be conserved.

1559 Calypso Salisb. Par. Lond. pl. 89 (1807).

Calypso Salisb. has been very generally used for more than a century for a familiar orchid of boreal regions. In 1905, House, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxii. 382 (1905) set it aside because of the earlier Calypso Thouars (1805) and took up Cytherea Salisb. (1812), a name subsequently adopted by Britton and some others in American. Calypso Thouars was reduced to Salacia L. (1771) by De Candolle in 1824, but it was maintained as a genus by G. Don, Gen. Syst. i. 629 (1831) and by Martius, Flora, xx. pt. 2, Beibl. 96 (1837). Subsequent authors seem consistently to have reduced Calypso Thouars to Salacia. At present Calypso Salisb. is invalid under any code and, if it is desired to retain it, it should be made a nomen conservandum. We move the conservation of Calypso.

1923 Broussonetia L'Hér. ex Vent. Tabl. iii. 547 (1799).

Broussonetia L'Hér. has been almost universally used for the moraceous genus well known economically and as cultivated trees, but it is antedated by one year by Papyrius Lam. (1798). Papyrius was used by Cav. Descr. (1802) but was apparently not taken up by subsequent authors until revived by Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 629 (1891). Broussonetia Ortega (1798) has apparently not been recognized by subsequent authors and by both Pfeiffer and Dalla Torre & Harms is cited as belonging to Sophora L. (1753). If Broussonetia L'Hér. is to be maintained it must be specially conserved. We move its conservation.

2884 Coronopus Gaertn. Fruct. ii. 239 (1791).

Coronopus Mill. (1754) was based on species of Plantago L. (1753), which are ordinarily retained under Plantago. While Miller's genus has only rarely been taken up, it has clear priority over Coronopus Gaertn. (1791). If the latter is to be maintained it will be necessary specially to conserve it. We move the conservation of Coronopus Gaertn.

3557 Hoffmanseggia Cav. Ic. iv. 63, pl. 392, 391, fig. 1 (1797).

Although Hoffmanseggia and Larrea Ort. (1797) were published in the

same year, Cavanilles admitted, in publishing Hoffmanseggia, that he was renaming Larrea Ort. Hoffmanseggia is, therefore, later and technically invalid. It has, however, been universally used for a well known and rather large leguminous genus and Larrea Ort. has not been taken up, although Briquet, Schröt. Festschr. 656 (1925) points out that it is the valid name for Hoffmanseggia. The name Larrea Cav. (1800) has for more than 125 years been generally applied to a genus of the Zygophyllaceae (see No. 3973). To overthrow Hoffmanseggia for Larrea Ort. would create needless confusion. Hoffmanseggia should, therefore, be conserved.

3709 Dalea Juss. Gen. 355 (1789).

Dalea Mill. (1754) is a direct renaming of Browallia L. (1753) and may be neglected as an absolute synonym under the International Rules as they stand. Dalea P. Br. (1756) was used for plants of two entirely different groups. On p. 239 he had a Dalea 1, perhaps myrtaceous, a tree of Jamaica, but without generic diagnosis or specific name; but on p. 314 he had another Dalea 1, again without generic diagnosis and in the caption of the plate called Eupatorium Dalea. Neither of the uses of Dalea by Browne is valid and his names have no nomenclatorial status. Dalea Gaertn. (1788) was absorbed by Choisy into his Microdon, Mém. Soc. Phys. Gen. ii. pt. 2: 97 (1823). Microdon has been taken up by Endlicher, Bentham & Hooker and Wettstein, although it is greatly antedated by Dalea Gaertn., which was perfectly valid for the genus. Dalea Juss. (1789), however, has been generally used for a genus of Leguminosae, a genus of 150 ± species, but in 1894 it was abandoned by Britton in favor of Parosela Cav. (1802). Because of the confusion which would arise if the name Dalea were now transferred to Microdon, the late S. B. Parish (Bot. Gaz. lv. 301 (1913)) has recommended that Dalea Juss. be conserved.

6200 Lyonia Nutt. Gen. i. 266 (1818).

Xolisma Raf. (1819) was a direct renaming of Lyonia Nutt., because of the earlier Lyonia Raf. (1808). Lyonia Raf. (1808) was a direct renaming of Polygonella Michx. (1803), a change made simply because Rafinesque considered Michaux's name inappropriate. It is, therefore, absolutely invalid. Lyonia Ell. (1817) is, according to Rehder, Journ. Arn. Arb. v. 49 (1924), the earliest and, therefore, the valid name for the asclepiadaceous genus Seutera Reichenb. Consp. 131 (1828), a genus not maintained by most monographers of the Asclepiadaceae. Lyonia Ell. (1817) has not been used by those who do recognize the genus Seutera. Lyonia Nutt. (1818), on the other hand, has been used by Sprengel, Endlicher, DeCandolle, Bentham & Hooker, Drude in Engler & Prantl and others. Xolisma Raf. (1819) was revived by Britton, Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. iv. 135 (1894) and is used by followers of the American Code and recently by Rehder. The use of the technically correct name Lyonia Ell. for Seutera would create confusion not only in the Asclepiadaceae, but in the Ericaceae. We move the conservation of Lyonia Nutt.

AMENDMENT II.

381 Scolochloa Link, Hort. Berol. i. 136 (1827).

Scolochloa Mert. & Koch (1823) was based on Arundo Donax L.; but, if Professor Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted, Scolochloa Link, the name of a well known northern grass, will have to give way to Fluminea Fries, unless Scolochloa is specially conserved.

3209 Jamesia T. & G. Fl. N. Am. i. 593 (1840).

Jamesia Raf. (1832) was based on Psoralea Jamesii Torr., which is generally kept in the genus Dalea Juss. (1789) or Parosela Cav. (1802)—see No. 3709. Rafinesque's Jamesia has been taken up by no subsequent author; but Jamesia T. & G. (1840) is a generally used name for a genus of shrubs of North America with one species widely known in cultivation as Jamesia. If Jamesia T. & G. is to be maintained it will be necessary specially to conserve it, at least if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. In that case we should move the conservation of Jamesia T. & G.

3448 Schrankia Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. pt. 2: 1041 (1806).

Schrankia Willd. (1806) is a familiar tropical genus, which had almost universally been known by that name when, in 1894, Britton substituted for it the name Morongia, because of Schrankia Medic. (1792). Schrankia Medic. (1792) was based on Myagrum rugosum L., a species referable to Rapistrum Medic. (1794). No one but Moench (1794) seems to have taken up Schrankia Medic. If, however, Schrankia Willd. is to be maintained for the genus of the Mimosoideae it will be necessary specially to conserve it, at least if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. In that case we should move the conservation of Schrankia Willd.

3973 Larrea Cav. An. Hist. Nat. ii. 119, pl. 18, 19 (1800).

Even though Larrea Ort. (1797) may be eliminated by the conservation of Hoffmanseggia (see No. 3557), Larrea Cav. (1800) would be abandoned or would have to be conserved, if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. (See Briquet. Schröt. Festschr. 659 (1925)). In that case we should move the conservation of Larrea Cav.

AMENDMENT III.

7569 Microdon Choisy, Mém. Soc. Phys. Gen. ii. pt. 2: 97 (1823).

If Dalea Juss. (see No. 3709) is not conserved, Dalea Gaertn. (1788) must replace Microdon Choisy (1823) unless the latter is conserved.

GRAY HERBARIUM

Harvard University.

CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

H. K. SVENSON.

During the last week in September, 1928, the writer, while returning from the White Mountains, with a few hours at his disposal,